

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT OUTLINES WORLD PEACE PACT

Agreement Designed to Prevent
Future Wars Subscribed to by
Fourteen Governments.

Draft for World Pact Read by President Wilson Before Plenary Session of Paris Conference, Having Been Unanimously Accepted.

Paris.—At the plenary session of the preliminary peace conference Friday afternoon, February 14, President Wilson, as chairman of the commission on the league of nations, read and explained the following report:

"Preamble.—In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations:

Article I.—The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council and a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

Regular Meetings Plan

"Article II.—Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters in the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the bodies of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties, who shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

"Article III.—The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit.

"Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states representatives shall be members of the executive council.

"Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or falling any such decision at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

Majority to Decide

"Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which such matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such powers unless so invited.

"Article IV.—All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council, and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

"The first meeting of the body of delegates and of the executive council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

"Article V.—The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at the seat of the league, the secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required under the general direction and control of a secretary-general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary-general, subject to confirmation by the executive council.

"The secretary-general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council.

Expense is Apportioned

"The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states—members of the league, in accordance with apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

"Article VI.—Representatives of the high contracting parties and of those of the league, when engaged in the business of the league, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending the meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra-territoriality.

"Article VII.—Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as stated to be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

"No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to each principle as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

"Article VIII.—The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligation, having special regard to the geographical

situation and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

War Munitions Menace

"The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war tends to grave objections and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being paid to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

"The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the conditions of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to war purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

"Article IX.—A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

"Article X.—The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states—members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the executive council shall advise upon means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

"Article XI.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effective to safeguard the peace of nations.

Arbitration First Resort

"It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international peace which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

"Article XII.—The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or recommendations of the executive council and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

"In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time and the recommendation of the executive council shall be made within six months after the submission of the disputes.

"Article XIII.—The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or differences shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them. The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In event of any failure to carry out the award, the executive council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

Court to Hear Disputes

"Article XIV.—The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter concerning the parties recognized as subject for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

"Article XV.—If there should arise between states—members of the league—any dispute likely to lead to rupture which is not submitted to arbitration as above the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary-general as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant papers and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

"Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled a report by the council shall be published, setting forth, with all necessary facts and explanations, the recommendations which the council think just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations and that, if any party shall refuse so to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations. If no such report can be made, it shall be the

duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

"The executive council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the body of delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute. In a case referred to the body of delegates, the provisions of this article and of article XII relating to action and powers of the executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

Trade Break is Threat

"Article XVI.—Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under article XII it shall thereby ipso facto be declared to have committed an act of war as against all the other members of the league which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

"It shall be the duty of the executive council in such cases to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

"The high contracting parties agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state and they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

"Article XVII.—In the event of disputes between one state—member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of the membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league.

"Upon such indication being given the executive council shall institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend steps to be taken as seem to be best and effectual.

"In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of a dispute which in the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of article XII, the provision of article XIV shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

To Control Munitions

"If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations that will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

"Article XVIII.—The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be entrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the country in which control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

"Article XIX.—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly owned them and which are inhabited by the peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world there had been applied the principle that the well-being and development of such people form a sacred trust of covenant and that securities for the permanence of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

"The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations, who, by reason of their resources, by experience and their geographical position can best undertake the responsibility and that this tutelage should be accepted by them as mandataries on behalf of the league.

"The character of the mandate must differ according to the state of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

"Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development that their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of advice toward development and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal condition in the selection of the mandatory power.

"Other peoples, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morality, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

"There are territories, such as southwestern Africa and certain of the South Pacific islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or the geographical contiguity to the mandatory state, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interest of the indigenous population.

"In every case of mandate the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

"The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

"The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers, and to assist the league in insuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

"Article XX.—The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

"Article XXI.—The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the league, having in mind among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1919.

Treaties to Be Registered

"Article XXII.—The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international treaties already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Fundamentally, they agree that all such international treaties to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

"Article XXIII.—The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any state-member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary general, and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaties or international engagements shall be binding until so registered.

"Article XXIV.—It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by states-members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable and other international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

"Article XXV.—The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagement inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto are subsequently admitted to the league, they shall, before becoming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

"Article XXVI.—Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

ATHLETES OF INSECT WORLD

Compared With the Ant, Man Cannot Be Considered as Other Than a Puny Creature.

Ants are the athletes of the insect world, easily carrying ten times their own weight. The edifices they rear by conjoint labor render the pyramids ridiculous, for the common wood ant will build structures as large as a haystack, all of mere fragments. If others are content with small domiciles it is because their needs are satisfied, but all alike dwell beneath their underground galleries and halls with the order and activity of a busy, well-governed city.

No nonsense is taken in ant land about everybody being as good, and great as everybody else. They nurse with infinite devotion the ant babies, putting them in the warm upper galleries by day and at night tucking them up in the snugnest lower chambers. They bring home stores of food to the ant city, for those are wrong who say that the little creatures do not lay up winter provisions.

Throwing Chalk for Luck.

In throwing a piece of chalk after his men for luck as they poured into the enemy's trenches, the Irish colonel was but reviving a superstition which dates back to the ancient days of Thrace, where the custom originated of marking lucky days with a white stone and unlucky with a black one.

In its early youth Rome adopted the custom, and although chalk, not being indigenous, was chiefly known, as its name, creta, implies, as an import from Crete, it was generally used for the marking of lucky days. According to Horace, the marking was done with chalk for good and coal for bad luck.

Repentant Patsy.

Minnie and her little dog, Patsy, were playing in the kitchen. Minnie's mamma was cooking supper and stumbled over Patsy, causing her to drop an egg on the freshly scrubbed floor. She put Patsy out on the porch and seated Minnie in a corner. In a few moments Patsy scratched on the door and began barking. Minnie said to her mother: "Mamma, can Patsy come in now? He's sorry. Don't you hear him 'pologizing'?"

Washington the Gentleman by F.A. Nutchel

ONE AFTERNOON during the American Revolution Lieutenant Travers, a British officer, was riding over the plateau on which Morristown, N. J., is built, approaching a place called Backing ridge. There was nothing in his dress to indicate that he was a soldier, for he was in mufti. On reaching Back-



There Was Nothing to Indicate That He Was a Soldier.

ing ridge he turned into a road leading to the residence of a gentleman named Harrington, a patriot himself, but whose family were his bitter enemies of the Revolution.

Lieutenant Travers had been notified by Isabel Harrington, to whom he was betrothed, that her father would be away from home that day and asked him to come to see her. She was waiting for him and seeing him approach signaled him that he might come to the house without risk. Tying his horse to a hitching post at the gate, he went up the walk.

"I asked you to come today," said the lady, "first, because father is away, secondly because I wish to aid the king's cause through you."

"I hope you are not going to enlist me for a spy," said the young man. "I am ready to serve my king as a soldier, but spying is not to my taste."

"So you said in your letter when I suggested your coming. Well, we will not discuss that matter; we may at least enjoy your visit."

"Is your father expected to return soon?" asked the young man. "I don't know; why do you ask?" "It would have been impossible for me to come from New York to your house so near Washington's headquarters in uniform without meeting rebel troops. You see I am in citizen's dress. If captured clothed as I am, I would be condemned and hung as a spy."

The girl shuddered. A moment later from her seat beside a window she espied her father and a man whom she recognized as General Washington dismounting from their horses in front of the gate.

"Heavens!" she exclaimed. "You are lost!"

Travers saw what she had seen. She begged him to permit her to hide him but he would not.

"I am not a spy," he said; "if I were found in hiding it would go hard with me. It is bad enough as it is without making it worse. Besides, my horse has given me away. They know that some one is within. Should I take to flight, if caught I would surely be considered a spy."

At this moment Mr. Harrington and General Washington started for the



"Heavens! You Are Lost!"

house. When they entered Isabel introduced Lieutenant Travers as Mr. Archibald. Her father looked at the visitor suspiciously; he did not remember to have seen him there before.

"His excellency," said Harrington, "and I are here for a conference. We will go into my den for the purpose." Then in a different tone, "But Isabel, what is the matter with you?"

The girl was so frightened that she trembled. Washington, who suspected from the visitor's refined appearance that he was a Tory, if not a British officer, said to him:

"Men of your age, sir, are needed in our army."

Travers saw that Isabel's want of self-control had started what would

end as an exposure. He chose a dignified, a manly course.

"General," he said, "to sail under false colors is not to my taste. I am a lieutenant in the king's army. I came here in obedience to Miss Harrington's invitation to visit her."

"Are you aware, sir, that to be found so near our army in citizen's dress indicates that you are looking for information?"

"I am aware, General, that I am in a position to be considered a spy, but I am simply a visitor at the house of Mr. Harrington. If my word is not sufficient, I may be searched."

"If information concerning our forces were found on you, sir, it would prove the case against you. But if such information were not found on you, that would not exonerate you."

The matter was embarrassing for the general. Travers had been caught in Mr. Harrington's house, a visitor to Miss Harrington, whose father was a patriot, a friend of Washington's, and aiding in every way within his power the cause of the colonies.

"Give me your word of honor, sir, not to leave this place," said the general. "I will withdraw to another room with Mr. Harrington and when I return will announce my intentions in regard to you."

"Do not consider me or my daughter in this matter, general," interposed Mr. Harrington.

"In that case," said the general, "I consider it my duty to send for a detachment to take your guest into custody."

At this Isabel broke down. Dropping on her knees before the general she begged him to permit her lover to depart. Washington's heart was touched by her appeal, but this did not prevent his doing his duty.

"Have you any proof," he asked, "that this gentleman is not here for military information?"

"I will confess, I have been collecting information of your forces and wrote Lieutenant Travers to come for it. He replied—"

Travers' letter declining to make a spy of himself occurred to her; she



Washington Read the Letter.

took it from the bosom of her dress and handed it to him.

Washington read the letter, then calling for a pencil wrote on its back: "Pass the bearer to the British Rm."

"GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gen'l in Chief."

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INAUGURATION HAD TO WAIT

Why George Washington Was Not Formally Made President Until April 30, 1789.

Although March 4 is the date set by law for the ceremony of the inauguration of our presidents, there was one occasion when the rule was not observed, for George Washington was inaugurated on April 30, 1789, instead of March 4.

When the Constitution had been ratified by the requisite number of states the Continental congress by resolution of September 13, 1788, set the first Wednesday of the following March (March 4, 1789) as the "time for commencing proceedings" under the new form of government.

Owing to delays of various kinds, such as difficulties of travel, etc., members of the first congress were very slow to assemble in New York, and a quorum of both houses was not obtained until April 6. The counting of the electoral vote, the notification of Washington of his election to his high office, and his journey from Mount Vernon to New York took until April 23, and his inauguration was set for April 30.

His term of office was, however, construed as having commenced on March 4, the date set by the Continental congress for the inauguration of the new government, and so it came to an end on March 4, 1793, although it lacked nearly two months of the four years provided for by the Constitution.—New York Times.

Washington's Peculiar Fitness.

It is the conclusion almost unanimous among historians that George Washington was the only man among the Fathers of the Republic fitted mentally and temperamentally to carry the revolution to victory. The tremendous burden not only of creating and organizing an army from raw and undisciplined volunteers in the face of a strong enemy, but also of organizing the patriotism of the country through voluminous correspondence with the governors and leading men of the colonies and of maintaining both organizations through weary years of military disasters, political bickerings and petty jealousies, would have crumpled the back of any other man the revolution produced. He had to be at one and the same time general, diplomat and statesman.